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The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. | ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1853. | VOL. 4---NO. 1.

TERMS.

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POETRY.

THE ANGEL OF PATIENCE.

To weary hearts, to mourning homes,
God's meekest angel gently comes;
No power has he to banish pain,
Or give us back our lost again;
And yet, in tenderest love, our dear
And heavenly Father sends him here.

There's quiet in that angel's glance,
There's rest in his still countenance;
He calms the grief with idle cheer,
Nor wounds with words the mourner's ear;
He whispers hope, he may not cure,
And kindly helps us to endure.

The "Angel of Patience" sent to calm
Our feverish brow with cooling balm;
To lay the storms of hope and fear,
And reconcile life's smile and tear;
The throes of wounded pride to still,
And make our own our Father's will!

O thou who mournest on thy way,
With longings for the close of day,
He walks with thee, that angel kind,
And gently whispers, "Be resigned!"
Bear up, bear on, the end shall tell,
The good Lord ordereth all things well!

MISCELLANEOUS.

COL. BENTON'S HISTORY.

June 1828—*J. Quincy Adams, President.*

RETIRING OF MR. MACON.

Philosophic in his temperament, and wise in his conduct, governed in all his actions by reason and judgement, and deeply imbued with Bible images, this [illegible] and patriotic man (whom Mr. [illegible] the last of the Romans,") the term of his political [illegible] age which the Psalmist [illegible] it of manly life: 'The [illegible] are three score years [illegible] reason of strength [illegible] they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away.' He touched that age in 1828; and, true to all his purposes, he was true to his resolve in this, and executed it with the quietude and indifference of an ordinary transaction. He was in the middle of a senatorial term, and in the full possession of all his faculties of mind and body; but his time for retirement had come—the time fixed by himself—but fixed upon conviction, and for well considered reasons, and inexorable to him as if fixed by fate. To the friends who urged him to remain to the end of his term, and, who insisted that his mind was as good as ever, he could answer that it was good enough yet to let him know that he ought to [illegible] office before his mind quit him and [illegible] did not mean to risk the fate of [illegible] Archbishop of Grenada. He resigned [illegible] senatorial honors as he had won them [illegible] unostentatiously, in a letter [illegible] thanks and gratitude to the General [illegible] of his State; and gave to re- [illegible] at once that interval of thought [illegible] gratitude which every wise man [illegible] will wish to place between the turmoil [illegible] life and the stillness of eternity. He [illegible] years of this tranquil enjoyment and died without pain or suffering, [illegible] 1837, characteristic in death [illegible] in life. It was eight o'clock in the morning when he felt that the supreme hour had come; he dressed himself full dressed with his habit as he [illegible] walked in the room and lay down to rest; by turns conversing kindly with those who were around him, and showing by his conduct that he was ready and waiting, but hurrying nothing. It was the death of Socrates, all but the hemlock, and in that [illegible] of which the Grecian sage had [illegible] glimmering. He directed his [illegible] to the point of a sterile [illegible] where nobody would wish to [illegible] and covered with a pile of rubbish [illegible] stone, (which nobody would [illegible] to build with)—deeming this sterility and the uselessness of this rock, the best security for that undisturbed repose of the bones which is still desirable to those who are indifferent to monuments.

In almost all strongly marked characters there is usually some incident or sign in early life, which shows the character and reveals to the close observer the type of the future man. So it was with Mr. Macon. His firmness, his patriotism, his self-denial, his devotion to duty and disregard of office and emolument, his modesty, integrity, self-control and subjection of conduct to the convictions of reason and the dictates of virtue all so steadily exemplified in a long life, were all shown from the early age of eighteen, in the minature representation of individual action, and only enlarged in the subsequent public exhibitions of a long, beautiful and exalted career. He was of that age, and a student at Princeton college, at the time of the declaration of American Independence. A small volunteer corps was then on the Delaware. He quit his books—joined it—served a term—returned to Princeton—and resumed his studies. In the year 1778 the southern States had become a battle-field, big with their own fate, and possibly involving the issue of the war. British fleets and armies appeared there, strongly supported by the friends of the British cause; and the conquest of the south was fully counted upon. Help was needed in these States; and Mr. Macon, quitting college, returned to his native county in North Carolina, joined a militia company as a private, and marched to South Carolina—then the theatre of the enemy's operations. He had his share in all the hardships and disasters of that trying time—was at the fall of Fort Moultrie, surrender of Charleston, defeat at Camden, and in the rapid winter retreat across the upper part of North Carolina. He was in the camp on the left bank of the Yadkin when the sudden flooding of that river, in the brief interval between the crossing of the Americans and the coming up of the British, arrested the pursuit of Cornwallis, and enabled Greene to allow some rest to his wearied and exhausted men. In this camp, destitute of everything and with gloomy prospects ahead, a summons came to Mr. Macon from the Governor of North Carolina requiring him to attend a meeting of the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member without his knowledge, by the people of the county. He refused to go; and the incident being talked of through the camp, came to the knowledge of the general.—Greene was a *man* himself, and able to know a *man*. He felt at once that, if this report was true, this young soldier was no common character; and determined to verify the fact. He sent for the young man—inquired of him—heard the truth, and then asked for the reason of this unexpected conduct—this preference for a suffering camp over a comfortable seat in the General Assembly? Mr. Macon answered him, in his quaint and sententious way, that he had seen *the faces* of the British many times, but had never seen their *backs*, and meant to stay in the army till he did. Greene instantly saw the material the young man was made of, and the handle by which he was to be worked. That material was patriotism; that handle, a sense of duty; and laying hold of this handle he quickly worked the young soldier into a different conclusion from the one that he had arrived at. He told him he could do more good as a member of the General Assembly than as a soldier—that in the army he was but one man, and in the General Assembly he might obtain many, with the supplies they needed, by showing the destitution and suffering which he had seen in the camp; and that it was his duty to go.—This view of duty and usefulness was decisive. Mr. Macon obeyed the Governor's summons; and by his representations contributed to obtain the supplies which enabled Greene to turn back and face Cornwallis—fight him—cripple him—drive him further back than he had advanced (for Washington is south of Camden)—disable him from remaining in the south, (of which up to the battle of Guilford he believed himself to be master,) and sending him to Yorktown, where he was captured and the war ended.

The philosophy of history has not yet laid hold of the battle of Guilford, its consequences and effects. That battle made the capture of Yorktown. The events are told in every history: their connection and dependence in none. It broke up the plan of Cornwallis in the south, and changed the plan of Washington in the north. Cornwallis was to subdue the southern states, and was doing it until Greene turned upon him at Guilford. Washington was occupied by Sir Henry Clinton, then in New York with 12,000 British troops. He had formed the heroic design to capture Clinton and his army (the French fleet co-operating) in that city, and thereby putting an end to the war. All his preparations were going on for that grand consummation, when he got the news of the battle of Guilford—the retreat of Cornwallis to Wilmington—his inability to keep the field in the south, and his return northward through the lower part of Virginia. He saw his advantage—an easier prey—and the same result, if successful. Cornwallis or Clinton, either of them captured, would put an end to the war. Washington changed his plan—deceived Clinton—moved rapidly upon the weaker general—captured him and his 7000 men, and ended the war. The battle of Guilford put that capture into Washington's hands, and thus Guilford and Yorktown became connected; and the philosophy of history shows their dependence, and that the lesser event was father to the greater. The state of North Carolina gave General Green 25,000 acres of western land for that day's work, now worth a million of dollars—but the day itself has not yet obtained its proper place in American history.

The military life of Mr. Macon finished with his departure from the camp on the Yadkin, and his civil public life commenced on his arrival at the General Assembly, to which he had been summoned—that civil public life in which he was continued above forty years by free elections—representative in congress under Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison, and long the Speaker of the House; senator in Congress under Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams, and often elected President of the Senate, and until voluntarily declining—twice refusing to be Postmaster-General under Jefferson—never taking any office but that to which he was elected—and resigning his last senatorial term when it was only half run. But a characteristic trait remains to be told of his military life—one that had neither precedent or imitation (the example of Washington being out of the line of comparison): he refused to receive pay or to accept promotion, and served three years as a private through mere devotion to his country. And all the long length of his life was conformable to this patriotic and disinterested beginning, and thus the patriotic principles of the future senator were all revealed in early life, and in the obscurity of an unknown situation. Conformably to this beginning, he refused to take anything under the modern acts of Congress for the benefit of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, and voted against them all, saying that they had suffered alike, (citizens and military,) and all been rewarded together in the establishment of independence; that the debt to the army had been settled by pay, by pensions to the wounded, by half pay and land to the officers—that no military claim could be founded on depreciated continental paper money, from which the civil functionaries who performed service, and the farmers who furnished supplies, suffered as much as any. On this principle he voted against the bill for Lafayette—against all the modern revolutionary pensions and land bounty acts—and refused to take anything under them, (for many were applicable to himself.)

His political principles were deep rooted—innate—subject to no change, and to no machinery of party. He was democratic in the broadest sense of the word, as signifying a capacity in the people for self-government, and in its party sense as in favor of a plain and economical administration of the federal government and against latitudinarian constructions of the constitution. He was a party man, not in the hackneyed sense of the word, but only where principle was concerned, and was independent of party in all his social relations, and in all the proceedings which he disapproved. Of this he gave a strong instance in the case of Gen. Hamilton, whom he deemed honorable and patriotic, and utterly refused to concern in a movement proposed to affect him personally, though politically opposed to him. He venerated Washington, admired the varied abilities and high qualities of Hamilton, and esteemed and respected the eminent gentlemen of his time. He had affectionate regard for Madison and Monroe, but Mr. Jefferson was to him the full and perfect exemplification of the republican statesman. His almost fifty years of personal and political friendship and association with Mr. Randolph is historical, and indissolubly connects their names and memories in the recollection of their friends, and in history, if it does them justice. He was the early friend of General Jackson, and intimate with him when he was a senator in congress under the administration of the elder Mr. Adams, and was able to tell congress and the world who he was when he began to astonish Europe and America by his victories. He was the kind observer of the conduct of young men, encouraging them by judicious commendation when he saw them making efforts to become useful and respectable, and never noting their faults. He was just in all things, and in that most difficult of all things—judging political opponents—to whom he would do no wrong not merely in word or act, but in thought. He spoke frequently in Congress, always to the point, and briefly and wisely; and was one of those speakers which Mr. Jefferson described Dr. Franklin to be—a speaker of no pretentions, and great performance, who spoke more good sense while he was getting up out of his chair and getting back into it, than many others did in long discourses; and he suffered no reporter to dress up a speech for him. He was above the pursuit of wealth, but also above dependence and idleness; and like an old Roman of the elder Cato's time, worked in the fields at the head of his slaves, in the intervals of public duty; and did not cease this labor until advanced age rendered him unable to stand the hot sun of summer, the only season of the year when senatorial duties left him at liberty to work in his fields. I think it was the summer of 1817 he told me was the last he tried it, and found the sun too hot for him—then sixty years of age, a senator, and the refuser of all office. How often I think of him when I see at Washington robustious men going through a scene of supplication, tribulation and degradation, to obtain office, which the salvation of the soul does not impose upon the vilest sinners! His fields, his flocks and his herds yielded an ample supply of domestic productions. A small crop of tobacco—three hogsheads when the season was good, two when bad—purchased the exotics which comfort and necessity required, and which the farm did not produce. He was not rich; but rich enough to dispense hospitality and charity—to receive all guests in his house, from the President to the day-laborers—no other title being necessary to enter his house but that of an honest man—rich enough to bring up his family (two daughters) as accomplished ladies, and marry them to accomplished gentlemen—one to Wm. Martin, Esq., the other to Wm. Eaton, Esq., of Roanoke, my early schoolfellow and friend for more than half a century. And, above all, he was rich enough to pay as he went, and never to owe a dollar to any man.

He was steadfast in his friendship, and would stake himself for a friend, but would violate no point of public duty to please or oblige him. Of this, his relations with Mr. Randolph gave a signal instance. He drew a knife to defend him in the theatre at Philadelphia when menaced by some naval and military officers for words spoken in debate, and deemed offensive to their professions; yet, when Speaker of the House of Representatives, he displaced Mr. Randolph from the head of the Committee on Ways and Means because the chairman of that committee should be on terms of political friendship with the administration, which Mr. Randolph had then ceased to be with Mr. Jefferson's. He was above executive office, even the highest the President could give—but not above the lowest the people could give, asking that of justice of the peace in his county, and refusing that of Postmaster-General at Washington. He was opposed to nepotism and all quartering of his connexions on the government; and in the course of his forty years' service, with the absolute friendship of many administrations; and the perfect respect of all, he never had office or contract for any of his blood. He refused to be a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, but took the place of elector on the Van Buren ticket in 1836. He was against paper money and the paper system, and was accustomed to present the strong argument against it in the simple phrase, that this was a hard-money government, made by hard-money-men, who had seen the evils of paper money, and meant to save their posterity from it. He was opposed to securityships, and held that no man ought to be entangled in the affairs of another, and that the interested parties alone—those who expect to find their profit in the transaction—should bear the bad consequences, as well as enjoy the good ones, of their own dealings.—He never called any one "friend," without being so; and never expressed faith in the honor and integrity of a man, without acting up to the declaration when the occasion required it. Thus, in constituting his friend Weldon N. Edwards, Esq., his testamentary and sole executor, with large discretionary powers, he left all to his honor and forbid him to account to any court or power for the manner in which he should execute that trust. This prohibition was so characteristic, and so honorable to both parties, and has been so well justified by the event, that I give it in his own words, as copied from his will, to wit: "I subjoin the following, in my own hand writting, as a codicil to this my last will and testament, and direct that it be a part thereof—that is to say, having full faith in the honor and integrity of my executor above named, he shall not be held to account to any court or power whatever for the discharge of the trust confided by me to him in and by the foregoing will." And the event has proved that his judgment, as always, committed no mistake when it bestowed that confidence. He had his peculiarities—idiosyncracies, if any one pleases—but they were born with him, suited to him, becoming in his constituting part of his character, and necessary to its completeness. He never subscribed to charities, but gave, and freely, according to his means—the left hand not knowing what the right hand did. He never subscribed for new books, giving as a reason to the soliciting agent, that nobody purchased his tobacco until it was inspected, and he could buy no book until he had examined it.

He would not attend the congress Presidential caucus of 1824, although it was sure to nominate his own choice, (Mr. Crawford:) and when a reason was wanted, gave it in the brief answer, that he attended one once, and they cheated him, and he had said that he would never attend another. He always wore the same dress—that is to say, a suit of the same material, cut and color—superfine navy blue—the whole suit from the same piece, and in the fashion of the time of the revolution, and always replaced by a new one before it showed age. He was neat in his person, always wore fine linen, a fine cambric stock, a fine fur hat with a brim to it, fair top boots—the boot outside of the pantaloon, on the principle that leather was stronger than cloth. He would wear no man's honors and when complimented on the report of the Panama mission which, as chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, he had presented to the Senate, he would answer, 'Yes: it is a good report; Tazwell wrote it.' Left to himself, and he was ready to take the last place and lowest seat anywhere; but in his representative capacity he would suffer no derogation of a constitutional or of a popular right. Thus, when Speaker of the House, and a place behind the President's Secretaries had been assigned him in some ceremony, he disregarded the programme, and as the elect of all the people, took his place after those whom the national vote had elected. And in 1813, on the question to change the form of voting for President and Vice President, and the vote wanting one of the constitutional number of two thirds, he resisted the rule of the House which restricted the Speaker's vote to a tie, or to a vote which would make a tie, claimed his constitutional right to vote as a member, obtained it, gave the vote, made the two-thirds, and carried the amendment. And, what may well be deemed idiosyncratic in these days, he was punctual in the performance of all his minor duties to the Senate, attending its sitting to the moment, attending all the committees to which he was appointed, attending all the funerals of the members and officers of the Houses, always in time at every place where duty required him, and refusing double mileage for one travelling, when elected from the House of Representaives to the Senate, or summoned to an extra session. He was an habitual reader and student of the Bible, a pious and religious man, and of the '*Baptist persuasion*,' as he was accustomed to express it.

I have a pleasure in recalling the recollections of this wise, just and good man, and in writing them down, not without profit, I hope, to rising generations, and at least as defending the dusty ranks recently into the sea.'

knowledge of the kind of men to whom we are indebted for our independence and the form of government which they established for us. Mr. Macon was the real Cincinnatus of America, the pride and ornament of my native state, my hereditary friend through four generations, my mentor in the first seven years of my senatorial and the last seven of his senatorial life; and a feeling of gratitude and of filial affection mingles itself with this discharge of historical duty to his memory.

"I AM A LOST MAN!"

The newspapers inform us that these were the last words of Bugeaud, Marshal of France, and Duke of Isly. When he uttered them, he was just closing a brilliant, many would say, a useful life. He had led vast armies to battle. He had governed extensive States. He had been conspicuous in the councils of nations. The President of France made anxious visits to his death-chamber.—The stern Cavaignac wept as he looked upon the dissolving frame of his old comrade; and the Convention was profoundly affected when the news of his death was announced. With all this accumulation of honor he was, by his own confession, 'a lost man.' How mournful the contrast between the glory of his life and the deep gloom of its close!

From the same source we learn that Bugeaud had a pious mother. In the history of his eventful life, this seems to have been the only quarter in which good influence was exerted upon his heart. His mother's voice alone warned him of his danger, and spoke to him of eternity; all other influences led him astray. In the camp he heard of God only in blasphemy. In civil life he saw but a desperate struggle for earthly power. In the saloons of Paris he heard wit mocking, and philosophy denouncing the religion of youth. The quiet voice that had warned him, and prayed with was, alas for him? overborne and lost in the midst of these babbling voices of the world.

In the hour of death, however, these voices die away and are forgotten. The acclamations of a world could not have made the falling pulse of Bugeaud beat faster. Other tones were in his ears; the accents we will not listen to when they admonish us, we are often forced to listen to when they accuse. The dying moments are often the time of resurrections for abused privileges and neglected gifts. They "stalk forth from the burial place of memory," to foreshadow our doom, and convince us of its undeniable justice.

Thus we explain that fearful expression that fell from the dying warrior.—He heeded a voice which he had long neglected and forgotten. Across the waste of years, through the storm of battle, it comes clear of early counsel; it seeks for the result of pious care and zeal. One comprehensive glance over his life satisfies the man that he has wasted it. His own conscience condemn him. In this he knows that he but anticipates the sentence of God, and he sinks into death, "a lost man."

The lesson of this sad incident is easily read. It is only another instance of the case with which carelessness can turn our best blessings into curses. A mother's love and a mother's pious care are inestimable gifts of God's mercy.—Indifference and impenitence can make them causes of our deeper damnation, and so change the soft voice that sung our young infancy to sleep, that it will haunt our dying pillow with accusations that we can neither gainsay nor avert.

Rev. M. B. Griever.

LOCAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.—It is a pleasant and healthful custom with the fair ladies of Staunton to promenade daily on the plank walk leading to the Deaf Mute Asylum. One evening some young ladies thus recreating, espied "one of the boys," a very handsome young fellow, sitting near the walk fondling a young hare, and holding it to their view; supposing him to be one of the mutes they clustered around, and expressing great admiration for him and the hare, soon spelled upon their fingers the question "What would you take for it?"—The answer was given in the same language—"A kiss from each of you."—The bargain was struck, the property delivered, and the pay given and received with a hearty good will on both sides, when unable to contain himself longer, the young scamp laughed out for joy, and ran off exulting to join his comrades who were sitting in sight to see the success of the experiment.—*Spectator.*

SATISFACTORY.—The Hartford (Ct.) Republican is responsible for the following:

We heard the other day a good and true story of a Connecticut parson.—His county parish raised his salary from $300 to $400. The good man objected, for three reasons. 'First,' said he, 'because you can't afford to give more than three hundred dollars. Second, because my preaching isn't worth more than three hundred. Third, and last, because I have to collect my salary, which heretofore has been the hardest part of my labors among you. If I have to collect an additional hundred it will kill me!'

☞ 'Notes and Queries' speaks of devil's marks in swine:—'We don't kill a pig every day,' but we did a short time since; and after its hairs were scraped off, our attention was directed to six small rings, about the size of a pea, and in color as if burnt or branded, on the inside of each fore-leg, and disposed curvilineally. Our laborer informed us with great gravity, and evidently believed it, these marks were caused by the pressure of the devil's fingers, when he entered the herd of swine, which immediately ran violently into the sea.'

SINGING CONDUCIVE TO HEALTH

It was the opinion of Dr. Rush that singing by young ladies, whom the customs of society debar from any other kinds of healthful exercise should be cultivated, not only as an accomplishment but as a means of preserving health. He particularly insists that vocal music should never be neglected in the education of a young lady; and states, that besides its salutary operation in soothing the cares of domestic life, it has still a more direct and important effect. 'I here introduce a fact,' says Dr. Rush, 'which has been subjected to me by my profession; that is, the exercise of the organs of the breast by singing contributes to defend them very much from those diseases which the climate and other causes expose them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumption, nor have I ever known more than one case of spitting blood amongst them. This, I believe, is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music, which coustitutes an essential branch of their education.' 'The music master of an academy,' says Mr. Gardner, 'has furnished me with an observation still more in favor of this opinion.

He informs me that he has known several instances of persons strongly disposed to consumption restored to health by the exercise of the lungs in singing. In the new establishment of infant schools for children of three or four years of age, everything is taught by the aid of song. Their little lessons, their recitations, the arithmetical countings, all are chanted; and as they feel the importance of all their own voices when joined together, they emulate each other in the power of vociferating. This exercise is found to be very beneficial to their health. Many instances have occurred of weakly children, of two or three years of age, who could scarcely support themselves, having become robust and healthy by this constant exercise of the lungs. These results are perfectly philosophical. Singing tends to expand the chest, and thus increases the activity and powers of the vital organs.—*Musical Gazette.*

DOCTOR FRANKLIN'S TOAST.—Long after Washington's victories over the French and English had made his name familiar to all Europe, Dr. Franklin had chanced to dine with the English and French Ambassadors, when, as near as we can recollect, the following toasts were drunk:

By the English Ambassador:

"England—The Sun, whose bright beams enlighten and fructify the remotest corners of the Earth."

The French Ambassador, glowing with national pride, but too polite to dispute the previous toast, drank:

"France—The Moon, whose mild, steady and cheering rays are the delight of all nations, consoling them in darkness, and making their dreariness beautiful."

Dr. Franklin then rose, and with his usual dignity and simplicity said:

"George Washington—The Joshua, who commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still, and they obeyed him."

☞ Here, at last, is a sensible "spirit rapper," who rapped, it would seem, to some purpose, according to a country editor. "We mixed," he says, "lately, in a circle of rappers, and made a dollar and a half by the operation. The following message was spelled out to one of the company:

"PAY THE PRINTER."

"It was subsequently explained thro' one of the 'mediums' present, that the message was from the spirit of a delinquent subscriber, who owed us one dollar and fifty cents! The friends of the departed paid us the money without hesitation; and the joy of the relieved spirit was at once manifested by sundry satisfied (and to us satisfactory) raps upon the table."

Pity that ALL "spiritual manifestations" were not as sensible as this!

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A correspondent in Plymouth, N. C., writes us the following accident of a melancholy accident which occurred at Wilmington on Saturday last:—A young man of the name of Bragg, employed in the steam mill at that place, accidently tripped and fell, and in falling his arm struck the circular saw and was instantly cut off, as if it had been done by a sickle. The jerk proceeded by the collision threw him over and brought his neck in immediate contact with the saw, when in a twinkling his head was severed from his body and thrown some four feet from the instrument! Alas! how true the warning "In the midst of life we are in death."—*Norfolk Herald.*

☞ We have just read, in a newspaper issued in a minor town in an adjoining State a very pathetic obituary notice of a gentleman lately deceased, of whom it is said that, "born of poor but honest parents."—*Republic.*

What eccentric parents this chap must have had! combine in their composition both poverty and honesty; but still they are not as singular, perhaps, as some have been. We often read of a man's parents being poor, but honest; but we never read an obituary yet wherein it was said the man's parents were wealthy, but honest. Will editors please notice when they come across such an instance.

A FLOATING LIQUOR SHOP.—The Boston *Transcript* states that a sloop, with a house upon it, has been anchored between Apple and Deer Island, for the purpose of supplying parties up and down the harbor with spirituous liquors.

VARIETIES.

☞ 'Two sisters want washing.' We hope they may be washed.

☞ Many come to bring their clothes to church rather than themselves.

☞ The less a man needs money, the more he worships it. Misers are always people with small appetites and no children.

☞ Arithmetic is differently studied by fathers and sons; the first confining themselves to addition and the second to subtraction.

☞ 'Mike, and is it yerself that can be after telling me how they make ice crame?' 'In truth I can—don't they bake them in cowld ovens, to be sure.'

☞ The substance of the verdict of a recent coroner's jury on a man who died in a state of inebriation, was—'Death by hanging—round a rum-shop.'

☞ The report that the people of Buffalo were about sending Niagara Fall's to the World's Fair, needs confirmation. The mason who proposes to take them down, left for the lakes last evening, so says the New York Dutchman.

☞ Woman to Man—the moon hanging in beauty over the sea—her influence, silent and unseen, sways the mighty tide hither and thither at her will.

☞ There never was any party, faction, sect, or cabal whatsoever, in which the most ignorant were not the most violent; for a bee is not a busier animal than a blockhead.

☞ A sprig of the law, expecting soon the appointment of Judge, was questioned as to his qualifications, and the penalty he should attach to the crime of arson, when he replied with profound gravity.

"Arson, arson! I would make the fellow pay a hundred and marry the girl."

☞ Grocers who sell sweet peas for 'old government Java,' should remember their latter end, and bear in mind that 'Jordan is a hard road to travel.' Things are not judged by their 'labels' in the next world.

☞ 'It's a beautiful tail, sure, that your honor's horse carries behind him,' remarked Pat to a gentleman. 'And doesn't everything that carries a tail carry it behind?,' was the reply. No, your honor; a *cat*, sure, carries its tail on one side and its head on the other.'

☞ The pimples on a toper's face, (observes Will Winrow) are an old fashioned sort of 'spiritual manifestations.' They cannot be said to come exactly from beyond the grave, but they show clearly that the 'medium' is hurrying himself toward the grave.

☞ To see a wasp-waisted young lady, in ringlets and an abundance of flounces, gracefully sail to the head of the table, and with a voice as angelic as a tenor flute, call to the waiter for a plate of cold pork and beans, is the most trying thing romance can encounter.

☞ At a late woman's rights convention, a resolution was reported and laid over for the next meeting, that if justice was not fully done to the ladies, and soon, they would *stop the population of the country!* "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!"

☞ When Commodore Anson was at Canton, the officers of the Centurion had a ball upon some Court holiday.—While they were dancing, a Chinese, who surveyed the operation, said softly to one of the party, 'why don't you let your servants do this for you?'

☞ 'I met Lord Ellesmere and his party at Niagara the other day,' writes a correspondent of the Home Journal. 'I knew the ladies were persons of distinction the moment I saw them, because they wore no jewelry, or any other ornament whatever!'

☞ A dandy, with a cigar in his mouth, on board a steamboat, once stepped up to a foreigner, and said—

'Pray, sir, do gentlemen smoke in your country?'

'*Gentlemen* do not smoke in public in any country,' was the laconic answer.

☞ Adults will be charged 50 cents, and children 25 cents, for admission to the Crystal Palace Exhibition.

☞ There is a light-rope dancer in San Francisco who offers to walk across the ocean if some body will chalk the equinoxial line for him. Due notice will be given when he starts.

☞ The most beautiful flowers are those which are double, such as double pinks, double roses, and double dahlias. What an argument is this against the chilling deformity of single celebacy! 'Go marry,' is written on every thing beautiful that the eyes rest upon—beginning with birds of paradise, and leaving off with the apple blossoms.

☞ Ignorance, says the Dutchman, is a great substitute for paregoric. Show us a block-head, and we will show you a man who can sleep twelve hours out of a dozen. Before you can make men wakeful, you must make them intelligent. If we owned the fee simple of a railroad, we would consider no person fit for a switch-tender who didn't take four daily papers and a monthly.

☞ A certain Chief Justice, now no more, was once holding Court at East Cambridge. The bar was crowded with lawyers waiting for the calling of the docket; and the Judge, being determined to be facetious, produced a miserable pun. The bar, as in duty bound, raised a great shout of laughter which roused the venerable sheriff from his slumbers. 'Order,' cried he, rapping his desk.—'Silence *in court*—*there is nothing to laugh at.*'

☞ Mr. D. J. Hill, *Argus Office, Norfolk, Va.*, is authorized to receive subscriptions, &c., for the *Pioneer* and receipt for the same. He will also forward communications from our Norfolk friends intended for publication in this paper.

☞ William Thompson, S. E. corner of Baltimore and South sts., is authorized to receive advertisements for the Democratic Pioneer in the city of Baltimore, and receipt for the payment of the same.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 2, 1853

FOR CONGRESS,

DR. H. M. SHAW,

OF CURRITUCK.

☞ Election, Thursday, 4th of August.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM COL. BIGGS.

THE NAIL CLINCHED!

Though we have never entertained the shadow of a doubt that Col. Biggs has sincerely and "INVARIABLY REPROBATED THE SPIRIT OF DISORGANIZATION" exhibited here—and though his letter to us was sufficiently explicit for any man not determined to be wrong, yet a contrary impression has been sought to be created by the disaffected. A gentleman in this town, resolved to place the matter beyond the questioning of even the blindest devotee of error, addressed Col. B. on the subject. Here is his answer. If any body still persists in doubting his position, we can only say that the English language contains no words that could be so construed into a sentence as to satisfy them. But the letter speaks for itself—it needs no comment:

WILLIAMSTON, July 28, 1853.

My dear Sir:—I am greatly surprised by yours of the 26th, received to-day. There certainly must be some mistake in the report indirectly circulated *as coming from Mr. Brooks* that while in Raleigh I gave indications of high satisfaction" at the course of the independent organization about Elizabeth City. I cannot think that Mr. Brooks could have given currency to any such report, because there is no foundation for any inference of such a character, that could be possibly drawn from any conversation I had with him. On the contrary, I have invariably *reprobated* the spirit of disorganization exhibited there as well as *elsewhere* in the Democratic party. My friends in Pasquotank county have but little confidence in my candor or integrity, after what I have published, to suppose it necessary for me to come out more "flat-footed" in condemning the action of those who laid my name up as the representative of an independent Democratic party in the district.

The other report to which you allude, that I have declared that those who signed the documents pronouncing against Dr. Shaw were the only true Democracy," is equally destitute of truth, and I should not consider it worth correction, except that it is connected in your letter with the other fabrication.—You will recollect the message I requested you to deliver to those disposed to use my name in a spirit of disorganization, to wit: "I hoped they would select some other name than mine, as I had no sympathy with such a spirit."

I profess to be a Democrat upon principle. I see no difference in voting for an avowed *opponent* of Democratic principles and lending your name and influence to defeat an avowed *advocate* of those principles.

When I first received your letter, I doubted the propriety of my replying to it; but, upon reflection, I considered it due to you and the truth that such unfounded reports should be corrected and condemned.

Very respectfully,
Your obd't serv't,
ASA BIGGS.

GEORGE A. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

"IN HOC SIGNO VINCEMUS!"

Our modest and unpretending establishment, while sending forth its guides into every by-path in the District to direct the traveller in the ways of Democracy, has never boasted even a finger-board to denote its own immediate locality. But modest merit is not always neglected. There are always men of discrimination and judgment watching the course of events, and who never fail to seize a fitting opportunity of showing their appreciation of motives well directed and labor well spent. Hence the present item. Those enterprising and skilful painters, Messrs. Bland & Richardson have taken us quite by surprise by presenting our office with one of the most beautiful and neatly executed *signs* which we have ever seen. It is done up with admirable artistic skill—we have "hung it out," it will speak for itself, and needs no eulogy. But we cannot omit to notice the fact that its presentation was most opportunely timed. Messrs. B. & R. determined that it should be hoisted on the very day of the commencement of the fourth volume of the Democratic Pioneer; and just two days before the Congressional election. That is a good sign—it augurs well for the advancement of the cause for which we are the (newspaper) Pioneer. In truth, the whole arrangement was as happy in conception as it is admirable in execution. "Under this sign we conquer."

...ssly to the De-
...racy of this county to make a decid-
ed demonstration on Thursday for their
own favorite and gifted champion—Dr.
Shaw. Last year you bore proud and
convincing testimony to his ability and
worth, by sending him to the Senate
over the head of the strongest Whig in
the District. Show to the world that
you can and will do as well or even bet-
ter now. The theatre of his action has
been extended. The whole District has
complimented Currituck County by
choosing their leader from within her
borders. Let her Democracy prove
themselves worthy of the honor—wor-
thy of their own champion—and, more
than all, true to their ancient faith. We
expect to hear the Democratic thunder
of old Currituck rolling in heavy vol-
ume till it joins the loud roar from Mar-
tin, and, united together, stun the fright-
ened ears of decaying Whiggery. Roll
on the ball!

And Camden too, though her Democ-
racy are few in numbers, yet each man
a Hercules and true as steel, let them
come forth, and do their best. Though
overwhelmed by Whiggery, yet let them
show to the world that their *principles*
are greater than men and that with truth
and justice on their side, they will not
fear to face the combined hosts of Fed-
eral Whiggery, even though their name
be legion. We love that man who has
the boldness to stand up and defend the
right amid the darkness of surrounding
error. Such is your position, Democrats
of Camden; and we honor you for the
noble stand which you have assumed
and maintained in the face of such odds.
Be of good cheer. The day will yet
break—error will be dispelled, and truth
prevail.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again—
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers."

BROTHER DEMOCRATS! Remember that in voting for Dr. SHAW you vote to sustain the Democratic administration of your glorious President, FRANKLIN PIERCE. You will not only vote for a politician who represents your principles and is every way worthy of your suffrages, but for a MAN whose character is beyond suspicion and above reproach. Such is the politician—such the man, presented by the party for your support. Let him have it!

☞ We thank our Currituck correspondent for the testimony he bears upon a particular point—but we accept his alternative, "if the puny attacks of the opposition are worth our notice." Their attacks in this respect are not "worth our notice," or the notice of any man of decency and self-respect. We cannot consent to degrade ourself by entering upon a controversy with them.

☞ The Southern mail which should have reached us Friday morning did not arrive until Sunday evening, and hence our inability to comply with the requisitions of some of our correspondents.—Still, we hope to be in time.

☞ The Whig press have teemed with denunciations of the administration in consequence of its alleged proclivities towards Free Soilism, as indicated by its appointments and the distribution of Government patronage. They have even gone so far as to say that while the Washington Union, to satisfy Southern men, had formally read the "New York Evening Post" and "Buffalo Republic" out of the Democratic party, Mr. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy, was giving substantial encouragement to Free Soilism by giving a heavy Government advertisement to one of these papers—the Buffalo Republic. Col. Outlaw has been retailing this slander throughout the District. True, he did not pretend to state the fact of his own knowledge; but he eagerly caught up the rumor and gave it general circulation.

Now, Mr. Dobbin's character as a Southern man ought to have been sufficient to shield him from such an imputation. The charge is false. We know the fact that no advertisement has gone into the New York Evening Post from the Navy Department since Mr. Dobbin has been Secretary, and that the "Buffalo Republic" was *stricken from the list*, in June list, as soon as it was known at the Department that that paper denounced the Baltimore platform, and refused to sustain it.

☞ Remember, freemen of the District!—that David Outlaw has been publicly and repeatedly charged with having killed the Nag's Head appropriation by his miserable BUNGLING! and remember, too, that the best defence he has been able to make of his inexcusable bungling is that the charge is made by "a wiseacre from another State!"

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the stockholders the amendments to the charter made by the last legislature were rejected. The vote was then reconsidered, and the question postponed. The directors were then elected, and the board organized—Gov. Morehead being chosen president. Major Gwynn was appointed State engineer at a salary of $8 000.

☞ The value of property in the City and county of New York, real and personal, is set down at $ 413,662,932, 94 cents.—*National Democrat.*

DEMOCRATS OF PASQUOTANK!

We call upon you in the name of the principles which you profess, to cast your votes and do all you honorably can to secure the election of Dr. H. M. SHAW!

We simply invoke you to DO YOUR DUTY. Remember! that the action of Thursday is not for a day, but for all time! Remember! that the vote which you cast on that day will stand forever as the record of your decision! We charge you, then, upon the high responsibility of the noblest privilege you enjoy, not to exercise that privilege carelessly or in a spirit of irritation. But act coolly—act for your dignity—act for the *future!* Do nothing which you will hereafter repent. But with a steady and enthusiastic resolve, march boldly up to the polls and cast your influence in the scale of those great principles which you profess. Bear in mind, that HENRY M. SHAW is the recognized representative of those principles; and that in voting for him, you are DOING YOUR DUTY, and aiding in the triumph of the glorious old Democracy!

☞ Dr. Shaw and Col. Outlaw addressed the people of Camden at Old Trap on Saturday last at noon. Dr. S. then came to Elizabeth City to fulfil his appointment here; and we are happy to say that he was listened to by a large audience with profound attention by *all* present, and with the highest satisfaction by every true Democrat who heard him. Col. Outlaw, owing to indisposition, did not meet him; although, arriving in Town just at the conclusion of Dr. Shaw's speech, proclamation was made that he would address the people after tea, notwithstanding he had informed Dr. S. that he would be unable to meet him. However, we learn that when the "faithful" had assembled, the Colonel declined to speak and "sent them away empty."

Our candidate has displayed the most indomitable energy as well as talent and ability. After speaking in Tyrrel and Washington during the first three days of last week, he on Thursday breasted the storm, crossed Albemarle Sound in a miserable little boat—met and addressed a large concourse of the people of Currituck at Powell's Point on Friday—dashed ahead to Old Trap, (only stopping a few hours by the way to see that his family were well,)—made two speeches there on Saturday—jumped into his carriage, hurried to this place, made another here on the same day—and started off the next morning for Edenton—and this too, when everything animate was sweltering with heat!—Such a man deserves success!

☞ Col. Outlaw, in his desperation, has been performing some rather clownish gymnastics of late. Once he was the obsequious suppliant of "favor" and "kindness" at the hands of the editor of this paper then we were *"dear sir"* and he "had the honor to be" our "obedient servant." *Now*—Oh! the ingratitude of man!—he is denouncing us as "a wiseacre from another State!" In one breath, you may hear him denouncing secession and claiming the closest brotherhood with the citizens of all the States of this glorious Union; and in the next denouncing a citizen as a "wiseacre from another State," for no other offence than that of exposing his bungling legislation. He may prate such twaddle from July to eternity; but sensible men will hardly give him credit for *sincerity*, much less dignity. Of one thing Col. Outlaw may be assured: that if we should ever be false and recreant to the soil that gave us birth, his jealousy need not be aroused—for we shall never envy a birth-place amid the miasmatic vapors of the turgid little *Coshie*.

☞ Read the interesting sketch from Benton's forthcoming work of one of North Carolina's *great men*—Nathaniel Macon. It will amply repay a perusal.

HON. JAMES GUTHRIE.

"Belonging to a State which differed from me in politics, I for thirty long years raised my voice against the majority there, in favor of democratic principles."

From Mr Guthrie's Speech at Baltimore.

Our acquaintance with Kentucky politics enables us to appreciate the above. No man in the country has fought harder for the triumph of democratic principles than James Guthrie, indeed his political life presents a continuous moral sublimity seldom found in the career of any statesman. Arrayed against him was the prestige of a party flushed by almost unfailing success, and marshalled by an aristocracy formiable in talent and wealth. The name of democrat, for long years, was an absolute reproach; and that public man who quailed not at the term, but, instead, smiled under denunciation, required the most steadfast moral sense and the first order of talents. These Mr. Guthrie possessed; and owing to the respect which they forced his fellow-citizens, no matter how much they differed with him in national politics, to accord him, he was often enabled to secure the passage of State measures which have proved of great and enduring benefit to Kentucky: as an instance, we may mention the statute that so justly protects the rights of mechanics. Mr. Guthrie's characteristics are precisely those which are required to make an able secretary of the Treasuay—powerful common sense, great moral force, and untiring industry; for the latter, Mr. Guthrie—as his brilliant legal career has attested—seems to have a passion. He is sure to make a mark in our national annals.—*National Democrat.*

For the Pioneer.

THE SPOILS.

No administration was ever more unjustly abused than the present. Together with many other serious charges, that of having distributed among its friends the spoils of a splendid victory, is vehemently alleged as a heinous political crime, deserving unqualified denunciation. Nor is this detraction confined to its natural and proper enemies—but the lash of stricture is applied even by the hands of those, whose accordance with it in political sentiment ought to guarantee their unwavering support.—From the former nothing less nor more can be expected—and under existing circumstances the policy is perhaps a pardonable one; otherwise with the latter—for them there can be no excuse. Admitting an extensive Executive patronage to be both expedient and proper, there must necessarily be numerous instances of disappointed application, since that patronage cannot possibly bestow favors on all who solicit them. But shall the administration suffer for this—for a matter which it regrets, but may not remedy? There are those, who, though not desirous of place, or its emolument, themselves, yet denounce particular selections made by the Administration, as the recipients of its bounty. For a majority of such fancied grievances the Administration is not responsible. All such selections are, doubtless, susceptible of triumphant vindication. But shame, eternal shame, on those apostate Democrats who allow such an insignificant offence to estrange them from the Administration and even shake their faith in principles demonstrably the most salutary, and enduring as the everlasting hills! But all this is digression. The propriety of general removal is the question.

While a limited policy of removal is universally approved, a general decapitation is regarded with feelings of horror. Certainly, the justification of the former supports the latter also. Whether one, or one hundred incumbents be removed, the principle is the same. With what propriety, then, may the Whig party denounce this policy, however broad in its application, in the present Administration? How dare that party cast a stone when a similar policy has been incorporated into all of its own administrations? There may have been, probably has been, a greater number of removals under the present Administration, but, as we have above suggested, the principle that sustains one, justifies as well, one hundred.

Democracy struggles for power—power to administer public affairs upon her own principles—she deeply appreciates the necessity of incorporating these principles into the politics of the Government,—and to secure this ascendency, she leads an army of valiant soldiers to the field! They do faithful battle: and, when the smoke of conflict floats away, she beholds a brilliant victory strewed around her. Now, what shall be done for these gallant men whose valor has achieved this important result? Democracy is only just—just to them, and to herself, when she bestows upon them compensation commensurate with their services.

It is not true that men ever labor disinterestedly in the political field. Men work disinterestedly nowhere. Reward vitalizes labor—without it it is fruitless. How egregiously stupid, then, to expect men to devote time, money, and talents to any cause without any hope of compensation!

With respect to politics men are divided into four classes. There is one body whose labors aim at the laurel wreath; a second work for pecuniary compensation; a third are sufficiently rewarded in the satisfaction which a splendid triumph confers; the fourth are sunk in an inglorious indifference.—The first three classes of this division fight the battles of their party. Why? Because, each anticipates an important acquisition. Political aspiration exists in every degree. The most insignificant position is not unfrequently the object of more solicitation than the highest. The village post office, as well as the Presidency, has its aspirants. Nor is the former less important to those who long to fatten on its slender emolument, than the latter is to those who hope to dwell in its magnificent halls, and wreathe their brows with its extraordinary honors. But, take away this prospect of reward, and indifference will be the deplorable state into which all parties will necessarily fall. The satisfaction of those even who aim at triumph only, is incomplete, till palpable evidence of it is established before their eyes. They regard that but half a victory, when individuals endorsing Whig policy and measures continue in the patronage of the Executive. Thus, we see clearly the necessity of reward to maintain a vigorous and healthy opposition in the political field. And, no proposition is susceptible of a more conclusive demonstration, than, that the body politic should be divided against itself into two parties at least. Opposition breeds energy, caution, circumspection, economy, and all the other necessary elements of good government. Where there are two parties, the one watching the other, the Constitution is more apt to be protected from encroachment, and the rights of the people from violation. If, then, the policy of unlimited removal conducts to these salutary results, it is clear the whole phalanx of Whig incumbents should fall, that our gallant brethren may stride triumphantly over their prostrate bodies into favor and emolument.

It will not do to say that such a policy produces unlimited distress. A contrary policy works the same. Necessity solicits office as tearfully in one party as in the other. Upon that ground there could never be a single retention.—Moreover, if distress follow decapitation, the responsibility rests upon the party removed. Let him make arrangements to meet the removal.

Rotation in office, whether important or unimportant, accords with the genius of our Government. Monopolies perpetuities, and all creations bearing any resemblance thereto, are manifestly inconsistent with the rights and privileges of the whole people. The limitation of four years to all offices under the general government is arbitrary, but, at the same time, wise. Long terms of duration work undue concentration of power, deprive opposition of its cohesion, entail the evils of despotism, endanger the Constitution, and leave the liberties of the people unprotected. God forbid we should take away aught from the security of those liberties—so difficult to achieve, so happily adapted to the constitution of man, so important to the whole American people, and so intimately connected with the destinies of the world!

B.

Edenton, July 2d 1853.

THE SUCCESS OF ENTERPRISE.—Mr. W. H. Addington opened his magnificent establishment on Tuesday evening, which commanded the admiration of numerous ladies and gentlemen of taste and fashion. The weather was very unpropitious, but the attendance was large and respectable. The proprietor of this store is a living example of the success of enterprise and energy. By devoted attention to business and by adopting the principle of selling only the best article at the lowest prices, and by a *liberal system of advertising*, he soon built up for himself an immense trade. The increase of his means inspired him with a desire to extend the area of his vocation, and becoming satisfied that the same policy which rendered his old store so famous would be equally successful in his new one, he resolved to try the experiment. With this view he has fitted up in the most magnificent style the premises No. 37 Main street, which fairly eclipses in splendor any establishment devoted to the shoe trade in the Southern States. The store itself has two stories, each 22 feet wide by 140 feet deep, with a railroad and car on each floor to facilitate the removing of goods by wholesale. Besides the above rooms, there are two other floors above and in the main building, each 22 feet wide by 50 feet deep, for storage of fancy boots, shoes and gaiters. The lower floor will be devoted entirely to the retail trade, and is fitted upon the most beautiful and approved and modern style of architecture. It has upward of 200 drawers in it; each drawer is divided off into two and three compartments, for the more convenient arrangement of misses' and children's shoes. There are also 400 paper boxes of the most elegant description, handsomely printed in gold for the exclusive use of ladies' fine shoes. The establishment is lighted with more than 50 burners, and altogether reflects credit upon the energy of its proprietor. The glass in the windows look uncommonly well and we learn that their cost was $1200. Success to the enterprise.

Southern Argus.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

As Elections for Members of Congress, &c., will be held during the ensuing month in several States of the Union, the Board of Managers have deemed it their duty to request the Judges of Commissioners who may be appointed to take the ballots of the voters, to put up boxes at the different localities where elections will be held for the purpose of receiving such contributions as the admirers of the Illustrious Father of his Country may think proper to deposit in aid of the great Monument, now in course of erection in this city to his memory.

They feel assured that when this noble and patriotic purpose is presented to the people, they will not hesitate to give their mite for such an object; and it now becomes more necessary, as the funds of the society are rapidly diminishing and may not soon be adequate to carry on the work. A small contribution from each citizen or voter throughout the United States, would be sufficient to complete the Monument,—a work intended to add to their glory as well as to honor the memory of the illustrious dead. A half dime is but an inconsiderable sum, and yet a half dime contributed by every inhabitant of our country, would rear the grand structure now in progress, to its destined completion. It will be pitiful, if out of twenty-five millions of souls who inhabit this great country rendered independent, prosperous and happy mainly by his exertions and devotion to its cause, the sum necessary to erect a Monument worthy of such a man could not be completed for the want of the small pecuniary aid which every American should feel it his pride, as well as his duty to afford.

At the last Presidential election, the plan of obtaining contributions, at the Polls, (thus testing the patriotism and liberality of the voters and others) was attempted, though the previous arrangements were not such as to insure a very full collection, the result was as satisfactory as could, under the circumstances, have been expected.

It is therefore desirable that this system should be continued in the different states at all future elections of a local or general nature; and the Board of Managers indulge the hope that on this occasion at the elections to be held in the respective states of Arkansas, Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, and North Carolina, in August next, contributions will be made in aid of the Monument, worthy of the Countrymen of their illustrious benefactor.

GEO. WATTERSTON,
Secretary of the W. N. M. S.

☞ Journals favorable to the above object, in the States where elections are to be held, are requested to publish the above.

The Monument is now 136 feet high and steadily progressing.

DIED,

In Currituck co., on the 23d, July 1853, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, the wife of Thomas Walker, in the 34th year of her age, leaving a husband and four children to mourn their loss, with a large circle of relatives and friends.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!—*Important to dyspeptics.*—*Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, The True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice*, prepared from *Rennet*, or the *Fourth Stomach of the Ox*, after the directions of *Baron Liebig*, the great Physiological Chemist by *J. S. Houghton, M. D.*, Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for *Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation* and *Debility*, curing after *Nature's own Method*, by *Nature's own Agent*, the *Gastric Juice*. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

LAND PLASTER.

10 TONS PLASTER PARIS, for agricultural purposes, for sale by
J. B. FEARING & BRO.,
August 2, 1853.

☞ JOB WORK neatly and promptly executed at the PIONEER OFFICE.

ELECTION NOTICES.

Charged as other Advertisements.

☞ We are requested to announce WILLIS H. BAGLEY, as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Perquimans at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce NIEL RICHARDSON as a candidate for election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank county at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce F. M. CHARLES as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank county at the ensuing election.

☞ We are requested to announce Wilcox as a candidate for the Superior Court Clerkship of this county at the ensuing election.

☞ We are requested to announce BAILEY JACKSON as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk for this county at the ensuing election.

☞ We are requested to announce SETH MORGAN as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Pasquotank at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES CARTWRIGHT as a Candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Pasquotank at the next election.

☞ We are requested to announce that JAMES W. HINTON will be a Candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Pasquotank at the next election.

We are requested to announce JAMES M. POOR as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Pasquotank at the next election.

NORFOLK MARKET.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1853.

BACON—Virginia and N. C. [illegible] new 9½@10. Hams 12½ a[illegible]
CORN—White 64 mixed corn 6[illegible] yellow 60c.
WHEAT—Prime Red 1.6[illegible]
FLOUR—$4 to $ 6[illegible]
FLAXSEED—$1 20
COTTON—8 a 10½ cents.
LARD—10 cents.
PEAS—P. E. 110 cts. [illegible]
PORK—Mess, $16.
Prime, $14 a 14
STAVES—W. O. Pipe $[illegible] a 51
W. O. hhds demand $41
R. O. hhd $29 a $30.
W.O. Heading $40
Rough W. O. 9in. $[illegible]
TAR—[illegible] $1 99

BALTIMORE MARKET—July 2[illegible]

Flour—Howard street and City $5 12.

Wheat—Good to prime red [illegible] white dog, 134 a 135c, as to quality.

Corn—White corn 68 cts; [illegible] 65c.

MARINE REPORT.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. August 2, 1[illegible]

For the week ending yesterday.

ARRIVED.

Schr W T Bryant—Kel[illegible]
" Rachel L Brown, S[illegible]
" Monterey Payne
" George Simcox,
" Eugenie, Garr[illegible]
" Fanny, Fren[illegible]
" J & J H Pec[illegible]
" Janet, Bast[illegible], from [illegible]
" Tecumseh, Alexander, from [illegible]
" Melzar Jenkins, Knox, from [illegible]
" S D Lamb, Walker, from [illegible]
" W B Burgess, Roughton, fm [illegible]
" Edenton, Scott, from [illegible]
" Empire, Simmons, fm Philade[illegible]
" Coon, Chance, from [illegible]
" Elijah Brooks, from Baltimore.
" Zenovia Hill, Crippen, from [illegible]
" Sarah Ann, Mercer, from B[illegible]
" Ann D Collins, Thornton, fm [illegible]
" Ann Eliza, Fur[illegible] from Norfolk.
" John Cockey, —, from Baltimore.
" Edward Wood, —, from [illegible]
" Carolina Pope, from N[illegible]
" Ben Franklin, Simmons, fm [illegible]
Steamer Phœnix Mariner, from Norfolk.
Steamer Chesapeake, Kensell, from Plymouth.

SAILED.

Steamer A H Schultz, Hadley, to Nag's Head.
Schr Gen Taylor, Toler, to Norfolk.
" A R Elliott, Brothers, to [illegible]
" Stagg, Davis, to [illegible]
" Fox, Davis, to [illegible]
" A Riddick, Dunbar, to [illegible]
" W W Griffin, Layerman, to [illegible]
" Tom Hunter, Rogers, to [illegible]
" Independence, Hamilton, to [illegible]
" J L James, Cooper, to [illegible]
" M P Ivy, Ballance, to [illegible]
" Wave, Ballance, to [illegible]
" Martha Ann, [illegible]
" Anna Hedgepeth, to [illegible]
" M A Reid, Phelps, to B[illegible]
" Eagle Grove, to Deep [illegible]
" J C Calhoun, Clifton, to [illegible]

RALEIGH AND NORFOLK BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 75 and 73 Main street
BY MRS. DR. SHAW.

THE undersigned informs his friends in Norfolk and his numerous friends and acquaintances in North Carolina, that the house in the city of Norfolk, will be opened under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Shaw on the 1st of August. The building is now finished and furnished, and capable of accommodating thirty-five to forty boarders and transient persons. We shall keep as good a table and as comfortable and neatly furnished rooms as the city and market can afford. Our friends from North Carolina who visit this market as shippers, for purposes of trade, health or recreation, will, besides every comfort, have every kind of information afforded them, which will enable their profits in business relations or pursuits.

From James Gresham, Esq., of the Gresham House, Portsmouth, Va., well known throughout North Carolina and southern Virginia as one of the best Hotel keepers in the South, we have received the following recommendation, having had Dr. Shaw and his lady in my house some time as boarders, I take great pleasure in commending them to the public, believing on one will ever wish them without being satisfied and highly please."

JAS. GRESHAM.

The house is situated obliquely between the National and Walkers' City Hotel, not more than 100 feet from either, and indicated by a large front sign.

W. A. SHAW, M. D.
Norfolk Va., August 2, 1853.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES.

FOR AUGUST, 1853.

The Payment of all Prizes is guaranteed by the State of Maryland.

EMORY & CO.,
154 PRATT STREET,
Baltimore, Maryland.

(Regular Licensed Agents for Maryland.)

The following Schemes for August will be found especially worth the attention of the public, and orders are most respectfully solicited in them.

HERE THEY GO!
A NICE SMALL LOTTERY.
$47 267.

Patapsco 217, *for August* 11th.

1 Prize of $3,750 is $3,750
5 " " 750 are 3,750
1 " " 339 is 339

200 Prizes of $27—62 of 12, 10, &c. &c.
Tickets $1. Shares in proportion.
Certificate of Packages of Wholes 15, Halves $7½, Quarters $3.

$202 575.

Consolidation 32, for August, 12th.
Prizes of $10,000, 1 Prizes of 2,500, 3 of 1,000, 4 of 500, 50—100 of 50—132 of 10, etc. &c.
Tickets $1. Shares in proportion.
Certificates or Packages of Wholes $52, Halves $26, Quarters 13.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

Wednesday, Aug. 37 for August, 15th.

1 Prize of $20,000 is $20,000
1 " " 7,000 is 7,000
" " Approx. is 4,000
" of 1,750 are 5,250
" " 1,250 are 3,750
1,000 are 10,000
" $750, 500, 300, 200, &c. &c.
Tickets $1. Shares in proportion.
Certificates of Packages of Wholes 112, Halves 56, Quarters 28.

$151 951!

Consolidation 22, for August 22.
1 Prize of $30,000 is $30,000
1 " " 10,000 is 10,000
" " 5,000 is 5,000
" " 2,000 is 2,000
" " 1,000 is 1,000
" " 500 is 500
" " 300 is 300
" " 200 is 200
" " 100 is 100
" " 50 is 50
" " 25 is 25
" " 20 is 20
" " 15 is 15
" " 10 is 10
" " 5 is 5
" " 4 is 4
" " 3 is 3
" " 2 is 2
" " 1 is 1
1 of $500, 1 of $300, &c. &c.
Tickets $1. Shares in proportion.
Certificates of Packages of Wholes $76, Halves $38, Quarters $19.

$200 000

Class 14 for August 24.

LAND SCHEME.

Drawing positively on August 24
Tickets $20. Shares in proportion.
1 Prize of $30,000 is $30,000
1 " " 10,000 is 10,000
" " 5,000 is 5,000
" " 2,000 is 2,000
" " 1,000 is 1,000
" " 500 is 500
" " 300 is 300
" " 200 is 200
" " 100 is 100
" " 50 is 50
" " 25 is 25
" " 20 is 20
" " 15 is 15
" " 10 is 10
" " 5 is 5
" " 4 is 4
" " 3 is 3
" " 2 is 2
" " 1 is 1
1 of $500, 1 of $300, &c. &c.
Tickets $1. Shares in proportion.
Certificates of Packages of Wholes $76, Halves $38, Quarters $19.

$1 050 885!

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 Prize of $200,000 is $200,000
1 " " 100,000 is 100,000
1 " " 50,000 is 50,000
1 " " 20,000 is 20,000
1 " " 10,000 is 10,000
1 " " 5,000 is 5,000
1 " " 1,000 is 1,000
100 of $500, $80, 60, 50, &c. &c.
Tickets $10. Shares in proportion.
Certificates of Packages of Wholes $510, Halves $255, Quarters $127 50.

Drawn under the supervision of Commissioners appointed by the State.

Tickets $10. Shares in proportion.

POET'S CORNER.

[*From the German.*]

HUNTER'S SONG.

In forest wild I shoot the stag,
Or roebuck bounding free;
The eagle on the mountain crag,
The wild duck on the sea.
With certain aim. I kill my game,
Where I with rifle rove,
And yet my wild heart once was tame;
And felt the power of Love.

And oft I camp in winter drear,
By night and storm alone,
And lay my head without a fear
Upon the snow-clad stone.
A thorny bed I never dread.
Though winds blow cold above:
And yet this heart, so still and dead,
Has felt the power of Love.

The wild hawk is my sentinel,
The wolf still guards my bounds:
The night I pass without and yell,
The day midst barking hounds.
For feather rare, I ever wear
A fir twig from the grove;
Yet once I had a lady fair,
And felt the power of Love!

GENERAL SELECTIONS.

ONE OF FANNY FERN'S BEST.

Under the title of "Mrs. Grumble's Soliloquy," Fanny Fern contributes the following to the Musical World and Times:—

"There's no calculating the difference between men and women boarders.—Here's Mr. Jones, been in my house this six months, and no more trouble to me than my gray kitten. If his bed is shook up once a week, and his coats, cravats, love-letters, cigars and patent-leather boots left undisturbed in the middle of the floor, he is as contented as a pedagogue in vacation time. Take a woman to board, and (if it is perfectly convenient) she would like drapery instead of drop-curtains; she'd like the windows altered to open at the top, and a wardrobe for her flounced dresses, and a few more nails and another shelf in her closet, and a bench to put her feet on, and a little rocking-chair, and a big looking-glass, and a sea-green shade for her gas-burner. She would like breakfast about ten minutes later than your usual hour; tea ten minutes earlier, and the gong, which shocks her nerves so, altogether dispensed with. She can't drink coffee, because it is exhilarating, broma is too insipid, and chocolate too heavy. She don't fancy cocoa. 'English breakfast tea' is the only beverage which agrees with her delicate spinster organization. She can't digest a roast or a fried dish, she might *possibly* peck at an egg, if it were boiled with one eye on the watch. Pastry she never eats, unless she knows from what dairy the butter came which entered into its composition. Every article of food prepared with butter, salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar or oil; or bread that is made with yeast, soda, milk or saleratus, she decidedly rejects. She is constantly washing out little duds of laces, collars, handkerchiefs, chemisettes and stockings, which she festoons up to the front windows, to dry; giving passers-by the impression that your house is occupied by a *blanchisseuse*;—then jerks the bell-wire for an hour or more, for relays of hot smoothing-irons, to put the finishing stroke to her operations. She is often afflicted with interesting little colds and influenzas, requiring the immediate consolation of a dose of hot lemonade or ginger tea; choosing her time for these complaints when the kitchen fire has gone out and the servants are on a furlough. Oh! nobody knows, but those who tried, how immensely troublesome women are! I'd rather have a whole regiment of men boarders. All you have to do is, to wind them up in the morning, with a powerful cup of coffee, give them *carte blanche* to smoke, and a night-key, and your work is done."

THE HAPPY MAN.

The Commonwealth makes the following extract from a phonographic report of a recent sermon by Rev. Theodore Parker, of this city. The original of the picture is understood to be a highly esteemed resident of Newton:

'The happiest man I have ever known is one far enough from being rich, in money, and who will never be much nearer to it. His calling fits him, and he likes it, rejoices in its process as much as in its result. He has an active mind, well filled. He reads and he thinks. He tends his garden before sunrise, every morning—then rides sundry miles by rail—does his ten hours' work in the town—where he returns happy and cheerful. With his own smile he catches the earliest smile of the morning, plucks the first rose of his garden, and goes to his work with the little flower in his hand and a great one blossoming out of his heart. He runs over with charity, as a cloud with rain; and it is with him as with the cloud—what coming from the cloud is rain to the meadows, is a rainbow of glories to the cloud that pours it out. The happiness of the affections fills up the good man, and he runs over with friendship and love—connubial, parental, filial, friendly, too, and philanthropic, besides. His life is a perpetual 'trap to catch a sunbeam,' and it always 'spring' and takes it in.—I know no man who gets more out of life; and the secret of it is that he does his duty to himself, to his brother, and to his God. I know rich men, and learned men—men of great social position; and if there is genius in America, I know that—but *a happier man*, I have never known.'

☞ A deputy sheriff in Springfield, Mass., levied an attachment recently on a traveling show that exhibited there, and we copy the following from his return:

By virtue of this writ I this day attached seven horses, three wagons, one grizzly bear, one Christ and twelve Apostles, one tent with fixtures, and lot of animals called the "Happy Family," the property, &c.

WHY DID JACOB CRY?

Jacob kissed Rachel and lifted up his voice and wept.—*Scripture.*

If Rachel was a pretty girl and kept her face clean, we can't see that Jacob had much to cry about.—*N. Y. Globe.*

How do you know but that she slapped his face for him?—*N. O. Delta.*

Gentlemen, hold your tongues. The cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachel to allow him to kiss her again.—*Flag.*

It is our opinion Jacob wept because he hadn't kissed Rachel before, and regretted the time he had lost.—*Age.*

Green—verdant, all of ye. The fellow boohooed because she did not kiss him.—*Manchester Advocate.*

Pshaw! none of you are judges of human nature. Rachel was the first girl that Jacob kissed, and he got so scared that his 'voice trembled and the tears came trickling down his cheeks.'—*Auburn Advertiser.*

Jacob was a man what labored in the field. When he kissed Rachel, he had just returned from his labors and had not washed his lips. After he had discovered that he had soiled Rachel's cheek, he wept for fear she would think he was one of the 'Free soilers.'—*Hilb. Free.*

Pooh! pooh! You are all in the spring time of life and excessively green.—Rachel had been eating onions; consekens Jacob cried.—*Det. Free Press.*

No, gentlemen, not one of you are correct. The reason Jacob wept was, he feared Rachel would tell his mamma.—*Jersey Telegraph.*

Pshaw. You are all out. The reason Jacob wept was that Rachel would not let him stop kissing her, when he had once began.—*Penn. Register.*

May be she bit him.—*Yazoo Whig.*

May it not be, his first attempt at kissing? If so, she ought to have bit him.—*Nansemond Enquirer.*

What a long list of innocents! We *know* we have tried it on. There were no tears shed and the good book does not say that there was. It was only his *mouth* that *watered*, and the lifting up of voice forced it out of his eyes.—*People's Paper.*

Nonsense, all. Rachel "rubbed snuff," and that made Jacob cry, and it was natural enough.—*Dem. Pioneer.*

THE PLAIN YOUNG LADY.

In every tolerable neighborhood there are sure to be found four or five specimens of 'the plain young lady;' by which term we do not simply understand a mere want of beauty, but also the actual appropriation and possession, more or less, of red hair, goggle eyes, black teeth, small pox, beard, and other agreeable etceteras, which together give to some of our young ladies a touching appearance not easily forgot.

One of the most striking characteristics of the plain young lady is her ignorance of dress. Whether she thinks herself too ugly to be improved any how, we know not; but certain it is, that she exhibits a most melancholy want of taste in this particular, always fixing on those especial colors which most exhibit the badness of her complexion. Then, again, in respect to the fit, she is seldom so particular as we could desire. She has never been known to send the same dress back to be altered more than five times running. When, however, we have brought these charges against the plain young lady, we have brought all. In every other respect she is generally to be admired. Almost all the plain young ladies, whom we have the pleasure of knowing, have got sweet voices, and many of them are blest with a very good figure. Then they are sensible in the longrun; sketch to perfection, and work like the very patron saint of sempstresses. In respect to this last particular we do not hesitate to say, that if two young ladies, one pretty and the other plain, were to oblige us by an offer of making a shirt collar, we would instantly fix on the plain young lady.—Moreover the plain young lady is generally amiable, a great beauty in young ladies, for the want of which no other perfection can compensate. Never having been flattered, she has no affectation—and if you observe her narrowly you will find that she has picked up a great deal of useful knowldge one way or another.

For our own part we do not blush to own that of late we have acquired a particular preference for plain young ladies. Time was, indeed, when with the rest of our sex we thought lightly of them, but of this prejudice we were cured some months back in the following manner:—We had been told that a most particularly plain young lady was to be present at a small party to which we had been invited. This was told us in confidence, but so late as to prevent our sending an excuse. We prepared accordingly for the party with ominous forebodings neglecting our usual accuracy in the tie of our stock, and the evenness of our silk stockings. The very first person to whom we were introduced was the plain young lady; and we found her to be still plainer than we imagined. What could we do? We must be civil. Accordingly we hazarded three words of observation on the weather. The plain young lady replied: we were struck with her voice. She asked us a question which we could not answer; we discovered her to be clever. She went on, and we found that she was amiable. What remained but that in five minutes more we forgot that she was plain altogether! and have never been persuaded of it since. At tea we again sat next to the plain young lady, and were fast falling in love with her, when a friend whispered that she was engaged to the handsomest man in the neighborhood.

☞ The Washington County Post says a chap in a certain village, with whom the editor is acquainted, having had *sanded* sugar sold to him, inserted in the weekly paper the following:—

'Notice:—I purchased of a grocer in this village a quantity of sugar, from which I obtained *one pound of sand.* If the rascal who cheated me will send to my address seven pounds of good sugar, (Scripture measure of restitution,) I will be satisfied; if not, I shall expose him.' On the following day, nine seven pound packages of sugar were left at the residence from as many different dealers, each supposing himself the person intended.

THE GROCERY!

WHERE may be found every variety of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, also Chocolate, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Treacle Molasses, Cakes Crackers, Flour, Meal, Rice, Beans and Peas—Bacon Hams, Shoulders, Middlings; *Hams unsurpassed by any in the market*, really very superior, pronounced so by a judge—Pork, Mess and Prime, Beef, smoked and in pickle, Fish, &c. indeed every article necessary in a family or on a well kept farm, or to be found in a well regulated Grocery—such as "The Grocery"—together with the best fair and inferior brands of Liquors, both foreign and domestic—Soap Candles, (tallow, sperm and adamantine)—Candles, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. &c., many, very many articles too tedious to enumerate, very useful and palatable, yet hardly ever thought of till seen.

Call at "**The Grocery**" and the undersigned, who respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, will ever be prepared and happy to give particular attention to all who may favor him with a visit, whether with a view of buying, or seeing what nice things may be had by paying a little attention to the advertising columns.

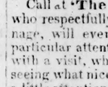
WM. AUGUSTUS HARNEY.

☞ Store recently occupied by Mr. Wm. B. Burgess, one door North of Dr. Musgraves' Drug Store, Road Street, E. City, N. C.

April 19th, 1853.

NEW STOCK OF CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

Just Received.



The subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to his new stock, just received, of

DOUBLE & SINGLE ROCK-AWAYS, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, CHARIOTEES, &c.

He has but recently returned from a visit to the most celebrated manufacturing establishments in the country, where he supplied himself with all the modern improvements. He assures his old patrons and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all their orders with a neatness, elegance and durability, that cannot be surpassed.

His stock of HARNESS is also highly attractive, and embraces a large and elegant assortment of Double and Single Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Whips &c.,

Of the latest and most approved styles.

All of which which will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms.

☞ Repairs of all kinds, in every department of his business, executed with neatness, fidelity, and despatch, upon reasonable terms.

ROBERT WATKINS.

E. City, Sep. 7, 1852

A CARD.

TO which the attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and the adjoining counties, is most respectfully solicited:

The undersigned offers their services as PAINTERS, in all the branches of the business, whose personal attention and *own* work, will warrant them in guaranteeing all jobs with which they may be favored, to be executed in the best manner and with despatch. Orders left at the drug stores of Mr. L K Saunders, or Mr. John E Deloach, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

References: George A Williams, Esq; William Charles, Esq; C M Laverty, Esq; J R Pool, Esq; I Fearing, Esq; Wm Glover, Esq.

THOS. R. BLAND.
BENJ. A. RICHARDSON.

E. City, Jan. 14, 1851.

THE SPRING TRADE.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has received and opened for their inspection an unusually large and well-selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

embracing an extensive and attractive variety of splendid CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS elegant Ladies' Dress Goods of every description, together with ALL articles pertaining to a complete Dry Goods establishment.

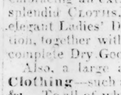
Also, a large assortment of **Ready Made Clothing**—such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Cravats, &c. To all of which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he will be able to please them both as to the quality and price of his goods.

THOS. J. SHANNON.

E. City, April 12.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

GATESVILLE, N. C.



I would inform my friends and the public that I am now prepared to accommodate at all times from 100 to 150 persons in the best style. The public may rest assured that nothing will be left undone by the proprietor to make them comfortable at his house.

THOMAS G. VAUGHAN, Proprietor.

Refer to Jos. H. Pool, L. D. Starke, E. City, R. R. Heath, Esq., Hugh W. Collins Edenton, Robert J. Saunders, Hertford, David Parker, Esq. Whitmel Stallings, Esq., Gates Co.; Robt. R. Prentiss, Suffolk, Va. Bloodgood & Co., T. B. Irwin, Geo. Reid, Esq., Norfolk, Va., Thomas G. Little & Co., Canby & Hatch, Baltimore; A. W. Harrison, Dunlap & Ford, Philadelphia; Draper, Clark & Co., Tracy, Irwin & Co., New York; Jno. L. Smith, Boston; C. Manly, Ex-Gov. N.C.; Dr. Joseph Parker, Gatesville, N. C.; John Wemble & Co., Richmond, Va.

May 31, '52.

Spring Stock.

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER.
TRUNKS, FINDINGS, WRAPPING PAPER, &c.

HERMAN & CO. having removed from their old Store, to No. 2, Main street and Market Square, and declined retailing, have taken the above large and commodious Warehouse, for the purpose of conducting their business upon an extensive scale, and now invite the attention of North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, also the City trade, to the largest stock of

Boots, Shoes and Leather

Ever before brought to this market. Their business in future will be an exclusive Jobbing one of the above articles, BY THE CASE AND DOZEN PAIRS. We are satisfied that with our long experience and facilities for obtaining goods we are justified in saying that we defy competition, and our prices are as low as those of any house in any Northern city. We ask an examination of our stock, when buyers will be satisfied that it will be to their interest to buy of us before going North. HERMAN & CO.,

mh 29 Norfolk, Va.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Carpets or Oil Cloths to his large and extensive assortment, consisting of Velvet, Tapestry, Three Ply, Superfine Ingrain, and Common Ingrain Carpets, the patterns, Colours, and prices of which cannot fail to please.

His stock of Oil Cloths is also very large and cannot be surpassed for variety, beauty of finish and durability. An earnest invitation is extended to all to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

WM. A. WALTERS,
Oct 5, 1852 Norfolk, Va

VICKERY & GRIFFITH'S CITY BOOK STORE.

THE principal Books published in the United States, together with the Magazines, etc. are promptly received at the above establishment as soon as issued from the press. Also the best English and American Standard Books are always kept on hand. Citizens and strangers are respectfully requested to call.

Orders for any American and Foreign Books received and promptly filled.

Norfolk, May 10th, 1853.

JOSIAH WILLS,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.,

WOULD respectfully offer his services to the Planters, Merchants and others: for the transaction of any business they may have in Norfolk. He has made an arrangement with Mr. JAMES GORDON to aid him in the Commission business. In future, that department will be placed under Mr. Gordon's special management and conducted in the name of WILLS & GORDON.

Mr. Gordon [illegible] ments to his fr[illegible] stowed upon [illegible] them of Jame[illegible] solicit a co[illegible] firm.

The s[illegible] with th[illegible] duce [illegible] prom[illegible] ace

Hertford Academy.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

D. BARCLIFT, Principal,
Miss Caroline V. HARVEY, Assistant.

THE exercises of this department will be divided into two Sessions of five months each: the Spring Session will commence on the last Monday in February; the Fall Session will commence on the first Monday in October.

The Principal takes pleasure in announcing that he has procured the services of Miss Caroline V. Harvey, formerly of Florida, and recently of Troy, New York. Miss Harvey is so well and so favorably known in Gates and the adjoining counties, that he deems it unnecessary to make any other remark concerning her, than that she intends to make teaching her business through life, and that she comes to Hertford with a view of making it a permanent home.

Board can be obtained in several private families in Town, who have opened their houses exclusively for young ladies; price from seven to eight dollars a month, without extra charge.

The course of instruction will embrace the usual English studies, with French, and Music on the Piano and Guitar.

Terms of Tuition Per Session:

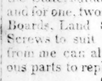
Elementary Branches, -	$10 00
English and Mathematical -	12 00
French, - - - -	5 00
Drawing, - - - -	5 00
Music on Piano, - - -	15 00
" " Guitar, - - -	7 50
Use of Instrument, - -	2 00

A report of the scholarship, punctuality, and deportment of each pupil will be sent to parents and guardians at the end of each month.

☞ For further particulars address the Trustees, T. F. Jones, Willis H. Bagley, and Jos. G. Granberry, Esqrs., Hertford, N. C.

Feb 8, 1853.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.



The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he continues to carry on the manufacture of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

At the old Stand, corner of Church and Union sts., Norfolk, Virginia.

where all descriptions of work in his line will be finished to order, and of such workmanship and style as will compare favorably with any similar establishment in the United States. Every material used in his work is of the best description, and he will spare no pains to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. He pledges himself to use every effort to please and accommodate, and appeals to a generous public to sustain and encourage home industry.

E. M. BEAZLEY,

jy20 Coach Maker Union street, Norfolk, Va

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,

No. 26, MAIN-ST., NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of

Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.

ALSO,

Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 1-4 to 16-4 wide.

Door Mats of every description. Stair Linen.

And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair linen, more durable and does not require washing.

OIL CLOTHS

Of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, passages, stair ways and Dining Rooms.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS

Of every description, such as silk and worsted Damasks, Satin De Laine, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c., with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimps and Galoons, cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.

The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about

PAPER HANGINGS

Or Wall paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to colors, patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazard, if purchasers can be found at any price.

W. A. WALTERS,

Oct 19. No. 26, Main street, Norfolk, Va.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH-CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

At this establishment, which has been for several years in successful operation, can be found the largest and best assortment of PLOWS to be found in the State suitable for every style of Ploughing, and for one, two, three and four horses, with Mould Boards, Land Sides, shares, Clevis Irons and Screws to suit it. Farmers purchasing Plows from me can always rely upon getting the various parts to replace when they are worn out.

CULTIVATORS,

with 3 and 5 hoes, of the best workmanship and most approved patterns; Harrows or Drags, various styles, hinge A. and Cultivator Shapes, for one and two horses.

CORN SHELLERS.

A great variety of kinds—Smith's, which are capable of shelling from 300 to 350 barrels per day, and is about the best sheller known for farmers; 'Parker's,' for hand and horse power;—'Muramas' do. do., and various other kinds, with one and two spouts, which perform the work well and give great satisfaction.

STRAW CUTTERS.

A large stock of 'Hoveys,' which are made expressly for my sales, and are the best Cutters ever invented, they cut with great rapidity and are not liable to get out of order. They have been greatly improved and reduced in price.—Smith's Cutter is a good article for negroes, they are very durable and not easy to get out of order.

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

'Sinclair's' is the best article for hand or horse power, a very useful and economical machine. They are sold at the manufacturer's prices.

FAN MILLS.

A large assortment of various makes. The best mill ever invented is 'Barnboroughs.' I have these made by the inventor, which are superior to any others, and are awarranted to separate every kind of grain, cheat, &c., from the wheat; also Sinclair's and Clinton's of various sizes and at low prices. These work well and give entire satisfaction.

HOMINY MILLS

For grinding corn for horses, fowls, &c.; they are a 'corn' saving mill, and will pay for themselves in a month or two.

Butter Churns, about 12 kinds,
Wheel and Tray or diet Barrows,
Grindstones and Fixtures,
Briar Hooks, Grub Hoes, Scythe Blades,
Grass Blades and Sheaths, Patent Wrenches,
Pruning Saws and Chisels, Garden Rakes,
Garden Hoes, Garden Hows, Spades, Shovels,
Manure Forks, Corn Poppers,
Endless Chain Pumps, with the frame work furnished at short notice, with many other useful and desirable articles to the FARMER, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices.

Norfolk, Va., April 20. S. MARCH.

AVENUE HOTEL.

GEO. FRENCH & CO., Late of Norfolk and Old Point Comfort.

THIS splendid Hotel is just opened for the reception of company. The rooms are large and airy, and furnished throughout in the latest and best style. Situated just midway on the Pennsylvania Avenue, it is in the immediate vicinity of Brown's and the National Hotels, the General Post Office, and Patent Office, and commands a fine view of the Smithsonian Institute and Washington Monument, &c. The proprietors pledge themselves that every attention will be paid to the comfort of their Guests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEB. 1st, 1853.

March 29—4m.

JUST RECEIVED—An excellent article of Pine Apple Cheese. For sale by

June 7, 1853. W. A. HARNEY.

STABLER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is said to have made astonishing cures of Bronchitis, Consumption, &c.; for sale at the Drug Store of jan 25. DR. MUSGRAVE.

2 DOZ HOLLOWAY'S TONIC BITTERS, A fine Alterative and Tonic. It purifies the blood, and imparts strength to the system.

G. JNO. MUSGRAVE.

—20 Dozen Elwell's [illegible] Weed- [illegible] and Hilling HOES; also Axes, Spades, [illegible]s, and plow lines, just received, and [illegible] J. B. FEARING & BRO.,

[illegible]th City, N. C., Feb. 8, 1853.

[illegible]L.—Fresh Ground Meal constantly on [illegible]and, and for sale by

J. B. FEARING & BRO.

THE TEMPLE OF HEALTH!!

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now opening his Spring stock of Goods, consisting of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW-GLASS, GLASS-WARE, PUTTY, FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, &c. They were selected by himself from the most reliable houses in the Northern cities, with an eye single to their purity and freshness; and he offers them for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the state.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally will do well to give him a call before puschasing elsewhere, feeling assured he will not fail to please both in point of price and quality. Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to packing and forwarding. Family Medicines, and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night with neatness and despatch. He trusts, by untiring energy and zeal, to please in the prosecution of his business, and to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

The public generally, are requested to examine the following list, where they will find a few of the leading articles now on hand:

"Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c.

Sulph Quinine, English Calomel; Blue Mass do; Turkey Rhubarb, (pulv and root;) India Rhubarb, pulv Jalap, Ipecac do, Cubebs pulv., do Berries, Flake Manna, Alx Senna, Gumarabic, (pulv and crude,) Cream Tartar, Epsom Salts Magnesia, cal and carb., Arrow Root, Gum Myrrh, (pulv'd and crude,) Sulphur, Castile Soap, Castor Oil, Oil Lemon, Burgamot do, Croton do, Cubebs do, Sassafras do, Lavender do, Cinnamon do, Jessamine do, Peppermint do, Blistering Ointment, Brown's Blister Tissue, Mercurial Ointment, simple Cerate, Resin do, Alum, Borax, Bluestone, Sugar Lead, Syrup Squills, Ipecac do, Rhubard do, Seneca do, Turkey Opium, (pulv'd and crude,) Spanish Flies, pulv'd, Squills do, Ergot do, in 1-oz bottles, prepared Ox Galls, Iodide of Potassum, Iodide of Iron, Iodide Sulphur, Mercury do, Sulph Morphine, Nit Silver, Cod Liver Oil, Phosphate of Lime, and Extracts and Chemicals of every description.

Paints and Oils.

200 gals. English boiled Linseed Oil
400 lbs. Lewis' pure White Lead, ground and in Oil, in 100, 50, 25, and 12½ pound kegs
2,000 pounds " extra do do do do
2000 do do No 1 do do do
1,000 pounds pure Blk Lead, Yellow do, Red do
100 gals. Train Oil,
100 do best winter strained sperm Lamp Oil
Lamp Black, Chrome Green, dry and ground in Oil
Prussian Blue, dry and ground in Oil
Chrome Yellow, do do do do
Vermillion, Vandyke Brown India Red
Crocus Mortis, Verdigris, dry and in oil
Patent Green, Varnishes of all kinds
Glass all sizes, Brushes of all descriptions, &c.

To the Ladies.

Lubin's genuine Extract for the handk'f
Extract of Verbena, do Jenny Lind, do Jockey Club
Ex. Musk, do Tube Rose, West End, do Jasmind
Ex. Heliothrope, do Magnolia, do Vuvine
Ex. Bouquet de Washington, do Rezeda

For the Toilet.

A lot of beautiful Toilet bottles, both Glass and China; French Cologne, in quart bottles, with ground glass stoppers:
Do do, in pints, a beautiful bottle for the Toilet
Do do, in ½ pints, do do ¼ pints
German Cologne, in quart and pint bottles
Roussell's celebrated Aromatic Vinegar, for removing Vegetables and Blotches on the skin
Perfume bags, Caricature Soaps, East India Shampoo, Brown Windsor Soap, Family do, Monster do, Russia do; Large quantities of Fancy Soaps; Razors and Razor Straps.

Miscellaneous.

Acidulated Drops, Orange Gum Drops, Raspberry do., Vanilla Bean, Jujube Paste, Sassafras Lozenges, Ginger do, Rose do, Lat. Celery Ex. Anchored, Ex. Vanilla, Ex. Nutmegs, Pen Knives, Portmonies, Meerschaum and Bohemain Pipes, Britannia, Glass, Canary, and Sperm Lamps; a variety of Walking Canes and Furniture Polish.

Wines.—Claret, Port, Hock, Madeira, Sherry, Champagne, London Stout, American Porter.

For the Hair.

Phalon's Cosmical Hair Invigorator, Ox Marrow, in small and large pots, Bandoline, Jenny Lind Hair Gloss, Rose Oil, Bear Oil, Antique Oil, Cream of Lilly, Pomade de Jenny Lind, Hair Brushes from 12½ cents to $2; Tooth do from 6¼ cents up to $2 each; Fine, Coarse, Tuck, Shell and Buffalo Combs, Pocket Combs, with Mirrors; do Shamoo Dressing Combs; Buffalo do with Mirrors; Ram Horn do.

Also, a lot of fine Pickles, Preserves, Sweet Meats, Jellies, &c., besides a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. To be found at the Drug store of G. JNO. MUSGRAVE.

my 4. Road Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ $500 *CHALLENGE!* ☜

WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of a people is at all times of the most valuable importance. I take it for granted that every person will do all in their power, to save the lives of their children, and that every person will endeavor to promote their own health at all sacrifices. I feel it to be my duty to solemnly assure you that WORMS, according to the opinion of the most celebrated Physicians, are the primary causes of a large majority of diseases to which children and adults are liable: if you have an appetite continually changeable from one kind of food to another, Bad Breath, Pain in the Stomach, Picking at the Nose, Hardness and Fullness of the Belly, Dry Cough, Slow Fever, Pulse Irregular—remember that all these denote WORMS, and you should at once apply the remedy:—

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article founded upon Scientific Principles, compounded with purely vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken, and can be given to the most tender infant with decided beneficial effect, where Bowel Complaints and Diarrhœa have made them weak and debilitated, the Tonic properties of my Worm Syrup are such, that it stands without an equal in the catalogue of medicines, in giving tone and strength to the Stomach, which makes it an infallible remedy for those afflicted with Dyspepsia. The astonishing cures performed by this Syrup, after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS

No part of the system is more liable to disease than the LIVER, it serving as a filterer to purify the blood, or giving the proper secretion to the bile; so that any wrong action of the liver affects the other important parts of the system, and results variously in Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore, watch every symptom that might indicate a wrong action of the liver. These Pills being composed of Roots and Plants furnished by nature to heal the sick: Namely, 1st, An EXPECTORANT, which augments the secretion from the Pulmonary mucus membrane or promotes the discharge of secreted matter. 2nd. An ALTERATIVE, which changes in some inexplicable and insensible manner the certain morbid action of the system. 3rd. A TONIC, which gives tone and strength to the nervous system, renewing health and vigor to all parts of the body. 4th, a CATHARTIC, which acts in perfect harmony with the other ingredients, and operating on the Bowels, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt and vitiated matter, and purifying the Blood, which destroys disease and restores health.

TO FEMALES.

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject. In obstructions either total or partial, they have ever been found of inestimable benefit, restoring their functional arrangements to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids so effectually to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularities, as headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, back, &c.

☞ None genuine unless signed J. N. Hobensack, all others being base Imitation.

Agents wishing new supplies, and Store Keepers desirous of becoming Agents, must address the Proprietor, J. N. Hobensack, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by G. J. MUSGRAVE, Eliz'th City, N. C. Wholesale & Retail Agent, M. A. Santos & Son, Norfolk; J. B. Campbell, Portsmouth, Va.; & by all Merchants & Druggists in the U. S.

PRICE EACH 25 CTS.

Septemberr 7th, 1852.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE copartnership of Drs. Cohoon & McIntosh having been dissolved by mutual consent, the subscriber informs his friends that he will continue the practice of Medicine at his present place of residence, and will be happy to render his professional services whenever required.

R. H. McINTOSH.

Nixonton, Ja., 15, 1853.

☞ Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER

GREAT CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA!

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID,

OR

GASTRIC JUICE,

Prepared from RENNET, or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after the directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. Penn'a.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of PEPSIN, infused in water, will digest or dissolve *Five pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours*, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle as the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of the Food*, the *Purifying, Preserving* and *Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines—It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of DEBILITY, EMACIATION, NERVOUS DECLINE, and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is to the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

BARON LIEBIG in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed, and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. COMBE, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice obtained from the stomachs of living animals which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. GRAHAM, author of the famous work on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid he property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion of the food to arise different from the natural digest we process.*"

☞ Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, similar to the above, together with reports of REMARKABLE CURES from all parts of the United States.

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN has produced the most *marvellous effects*, in curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Irritation*, and *Incipient Consumption*. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than TWO HUNDRED REMARKABLE CURES, in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health* with *Intemperance*.

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it GIVES INSTANT RELIEF! *A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good effects permanent. PURITY OF BLOOD, AND VIGOR OF BODY follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, Sick, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, Leniency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and Popular Medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and in Fluid form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

PRIVATE CIRCULARS for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is NOT A SECRET REMEDY, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

☞ OBSERVE THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS—G. J. MUSGRAVE, Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.; M. A. SANTOS & SON, Norfolk, Va., Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Southern States.

Jan. 6, 1852.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent

SUCCESSOR TO C. BURRUSS,

*No. 15, Main St., Norfolk, and 88,